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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/726,797	11/30/2000	Yasser alSafadi	US000338	5695

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EXAMINER	
TRAN, QUOC A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/726,797	ALSAFADI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Tran A. Quoc	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *22 May 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *19-38* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *19-38* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 May 2007* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This is a **Non-Final** Rejection in response to the RCE filed on 05/22/2007, and Amendments filed 05/22/2007.

Claims 19-38 are pending and rejected in this action. Applicant has cancelled claims 1-18, and adds claims 19-38.

Effective filing date 11/30/2000.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/22/2007 has been entered.

Claims Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 34-35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipate by Hill et al. US006023714A filed 04/24/1997 [hereinafter Hill].

Regarding independent claim 34, Hill teaches:

A method for conditioning content for presentation at a processing device,

(See Hill Column 2, Lines 15-20, teaching a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device.)

the method comprising the steps of: determining a containing profile; selecting a content profile associated with the device,

the content profile including at least one operation.

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.

Also, see Hill at Column 9, Lines 25-35, teaching the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet 214a, 214b . . . 214n based upon the capabilities of the display device 200. The capabilities of the display device may include resolution, size and color palette. The capabilities may also include user-defined browser parameters, such as the size of browser window and the browser font size. By including any user-defined browser parameters, the document may be adapted to both the display device and the browser. It is noted the claimed the content profile including at least one operation is the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet as taught by Hill.)

generating a conditioned document for presentation at the device by applying the content profile to a received document containing content; selecting a stylesheet associated with the device; and applying the stylesheet to the conditioned document to present an output in an audibly-perceptible manner using a speaker associated with the device.

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.

Also, see Hill at Column 9, Lines 25-35, teaching the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet 214a, 214b . . . 214n based upon the capabilities of the display device 200. The capabilities of the display device may include resolution, size and color palette. The capabilities may also include

user-defined browser parameters, such as the size of browser window and the browser font size. By including any user-defined browser parameters, the document may be adapted to both the display device and the browser. It is noted the claimed the content profile including at least one operation is the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet as taught by Hill.

Also, see Hill Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses to the monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices, such as speakers.)

Regarding claim 35, Hill teaches:

wherein said content profile includes at least one operation for conditioning data on the device.,

(See Hill Column 2, Lines 15-20, teaching a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device.

Also, see Hill at Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> ***(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.***

Claims 19-33, and 36-38, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by Hill et al. US006023714A filed 04/24/1997 [hereinafter Hill], in view of Jamtgaard et al. US006430624B1 - filed 02/14/2000 [hereinafter Jamtgaard].

Regarding independent claim 19, Hill teaches:

A method for conditioning content for presentation at a processing device,

(See Hill Column 2, Lines 15-20, teaching a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device.)

the method comprising the steps of: obtaining a document containing content;

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, teaching the client renders a document 210 obtained from a remote storage device on an output device 200 coupled to the client 204 using a presentation component, such as a browser 206.)

selecting a content profile associated with the device, the content profile including at least one operation.

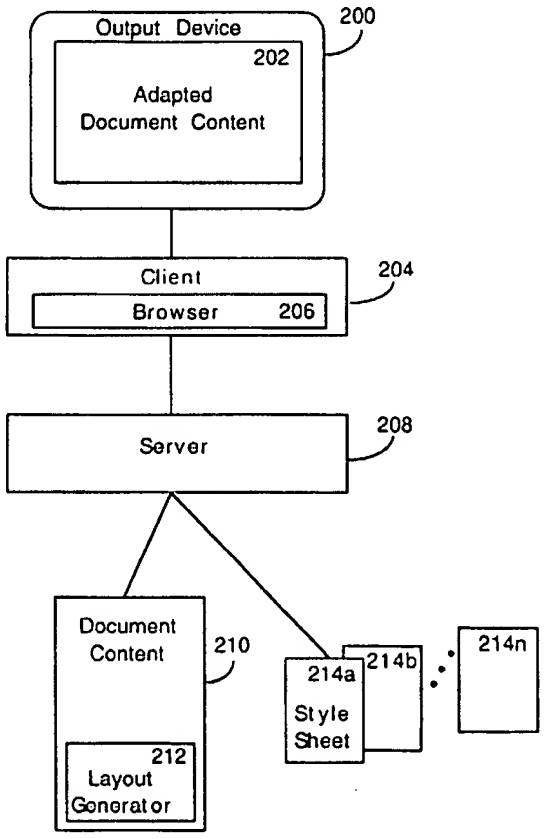
(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.

Also, see Hill at Column 9, Lines 25-35, teaching the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet 214a, 214b . . . 214n based upon the capabilities of the display device 200. The capabilities of the display device may include resolution, size and color palette. The capabilities may also include user-defined browser parameters, such as the size of browser window and the browser font size. By including any user-defined browser parameters, the document may be adapted to both the display device and the browser. It is noted the claimed the content profile including at least one operation is the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet as taught by Hill.

selecting a stylesheet associated with the device; and applying the stylesheet to the conditioned document to generate an output suitable for presentation at the device.

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.

Also, see Hill at Column 9, Lines 25-35, teaching the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet 214a, 214b . . . 214n based upon the capabilities of the display device 200. The capabilities of the display device may include resolution, size and color palette. The capabilities may also include user-defined browser parameters, such as the size of browser window and the browser font size. By including any user-defined browser parameters, the document may be adapted to both the display device and the browser. It is noted the claimed the content profile including at least one operation is the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet as taught by Hill.



In addition Hill does not expressly teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

invoking said at least one operation to generate a conditioned document having only a summarized text portion of original text of said content;

(As taught by Jamtgaard at col. 13, lines 19-45, i.e. FIG. 10 is a diagram of the layout engine 42, formats a content source for a specific device's screen and inherent capabilities. The layout engine 42 may include the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them. Groups may be nested to form a complex relational hierarchy. These groups can be placed on cards so that customized presentation pages can be transmitted to a device 15.

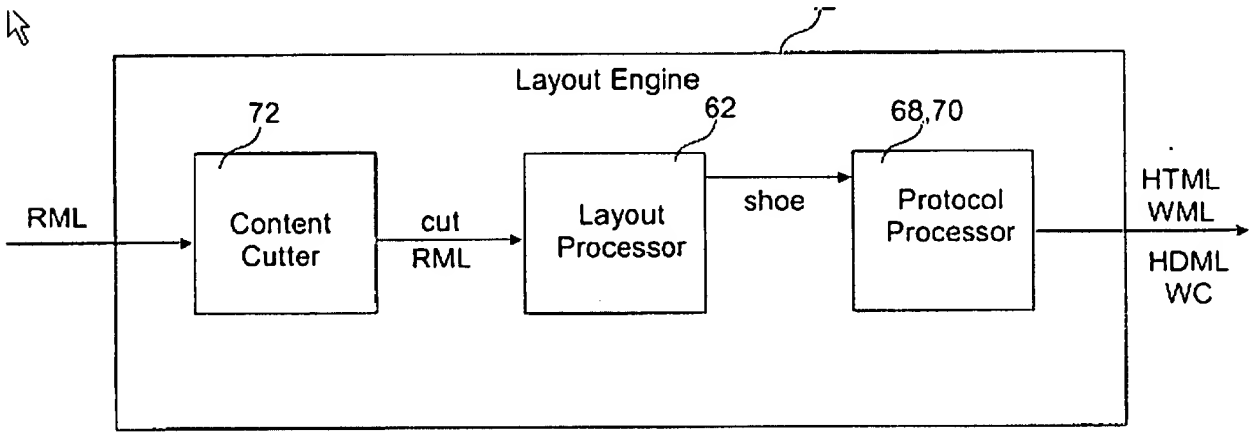


FIG 10

Also, see Jamtgaard Fig. 18A-B and Column 17, Line 65 → Column 18, Line 25, teaching the atomic state of the portion of the text item 291b is compatible with that the title portion item 291a so the atomic item 291b is added to the current pane, depending on the target device screen size capability as shows in Fig. 18A-B.

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed only a summarized text portion as the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc as shows in Fig. 10, 15, and 18 of Jamtgaard.)

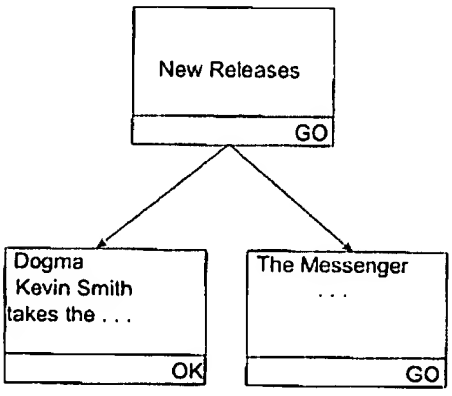


FIG 18B

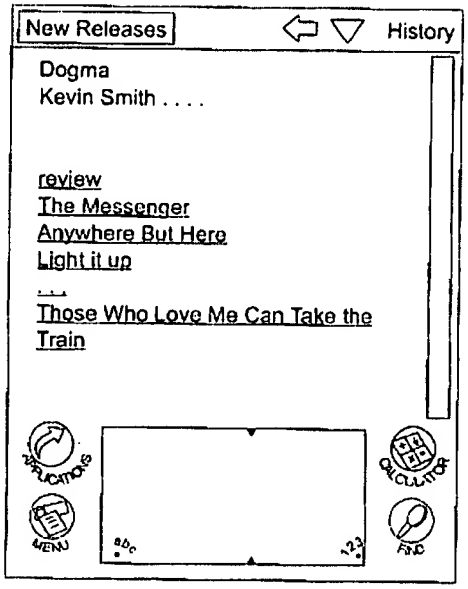


FIG 18A

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of invoking said at least one operation to generate a conditioned document having only a summarized text portion of original text of said content as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the layout engine of Jamtgaard, which includes the content cutter, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).)

Regarding independent claim 30,

is directed to a computer couple to the memory for storing a portion of a content profile and to perform the method of claim 19, which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (See Hill Column 4, Lines 40-65).

Regarding claim 20, Hill does not teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

wherein the obtained document comprises an extensible mark-up language document.

(See Jamtgaard at col. 4 lines 10-15, discloses the system permits content in a variety of different formats, such as HTML, XML, raw data, etc., to be input into the system and then permits the content to be output in a variety of different output formats and protocols, such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of obtained document comprises an extensible mark-up language document as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to substitute XML of Jamtgaard with the markup language of Hill to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).)

Regarding claim 21, Hill does not teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

selecting a schema associated with the device.

(See Jamtgaard at col. 4 lines 10-15, discloses the system permits content in a variety of different formats, such as HTML, XML, raw data, etc., to be input into the system and then permits the content to be output in a variety of different output formats and protocols, such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of selecting a schema associated with the device as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the different schema (i.e. such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML) of Jamtgaard to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).)

Regarding claim 22, Hill does not teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

invoking step and schema applying step are implemented in a content conditioner element of the processing device,

(See Jamtgaard at col. 4 lines 10-15, discloses the system permits content in a variety of different formats, such as HTML, XML, raw data, etc., to be input into the system and then permits the content to be output in a variety of different output formats and protocols, such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML. Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner reads the claimed content conditioner element of the processing device as equivalent to be input into the system and then permits the content to be output in a variety of different output formats and protocols as taught by Jamtgaard.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of invoking step and schema applying step are implemented in a content conditioner element of the processing device as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the different schema (i.e. such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML) of Jamtgaard to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).)

Regarding claim 23,

the rejection of claim 22 is fully incorporated.

In addition, Hill teaches:

content conditioner element of a server, which stores at least a portion of the obtained document.

(See Hill Column 3, Lines 1-10, teaching the layout generator may be executed by the server in the server-controlled embodiment; where the server sends the document and the selected style sheet to the client and the client renders the document on the output device using the selected style sheet.

Also, see Hill Column 4, Lines 25-30, teaching program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

Also, see Hill Column 9, Lines 10-15, teaching the system includes a client 204 and a server 208. The client may be the personal computer 20 and the server may be the remote computer 49.)

Regarding claim 24, Hill teaches the layout generator may be executed by the server in the server-controlled embodiment, where the server sends the document and the selected style sheet to the client and the client renders the document on the output device using the selected style sheet (See Hill Column 3, Lines 1-10),

Hill does not teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

wherein the applying step is implemented in an extensible stylesheet language engine element of the processing device.

(See Jamtgaard at col. 6, lines 35-50, teaching XSL rules used by the XML engine 46 for converting XHTML pages into RML (Relational Markup Language).)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of applying step is implemented in an extensible stylesheet language engine element of the processing device as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the different schema, and style sheet (i.e. such as WML, HTML, HDML, XML) of Jamtgaard to achieve the predictable

result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).

Regarding claim 25,

the rejection of claims 23-24 are fully incorporated.

Regarding claim 26,

Hill does not expressly teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

wherein the content profile specifies a percentage of an amount of original text associated with the obtained document that is to be presented at the device.

(As taught by Jamtgaard at col. 13, lines 19-45, i.e. FIG. 10 is a diagram of the layout engine 42, formats a content source for a specific device's screen and inherent capabilities. The layout engine 42 may include the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them. Groups may be nested to form a complex relational hierarchy. These groups can be placed on cards so that customized presentation pages can be transmitted to a device 15.

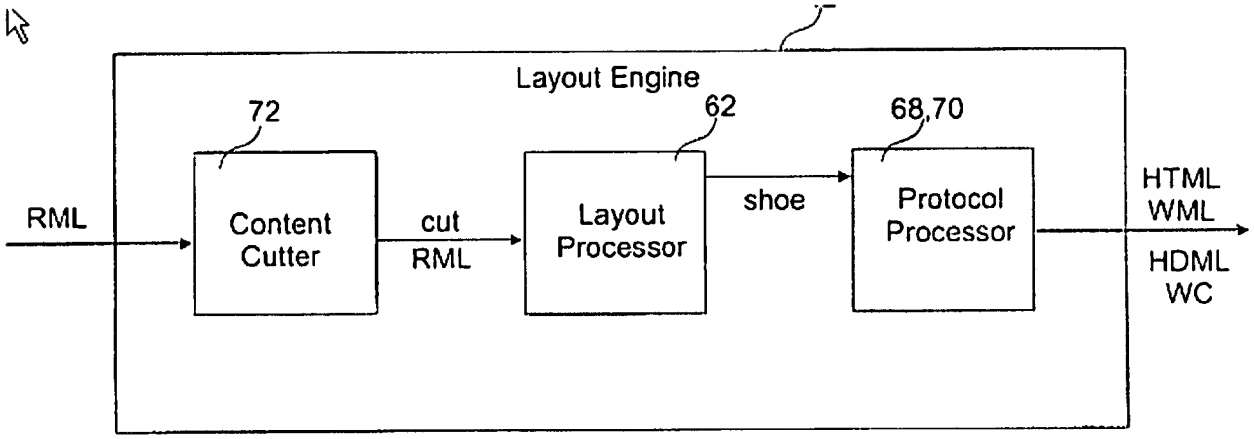


FIG 10

Also, see Jamtgaard Fig. 18A-B and Column 17, Line 65 → Column 18, Line 25, teaching the atomic state of the portion of the text item 291b is compatible with that the title portion item 291a so the atomic item 291b is added to the current pane, depending on the target device screen size capability as shows in Fig. 18A-B.

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed specifies a percentage of an amount of original text as the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be *a paragraph of text,* a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc as shows in Fig. 10, 15, and 18 of Jamtgaard.)

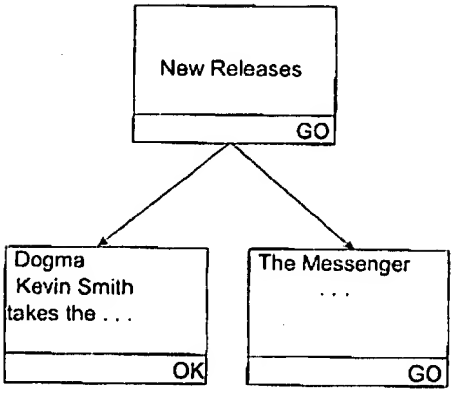


FIG 18B

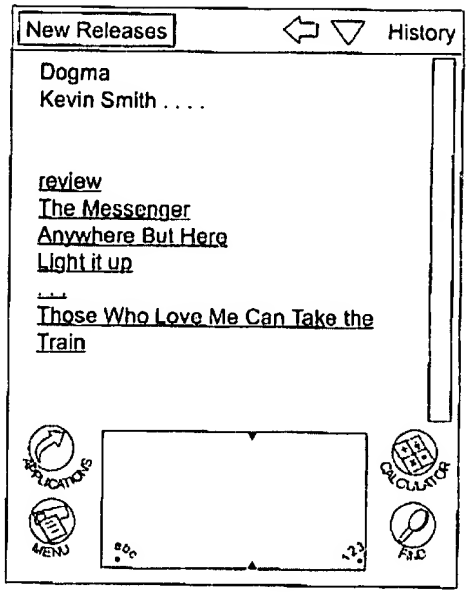


FIG 18A

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of invoking said at least one operation to generate a conditioned document having specifies a percentage of an amount of original text associated with the obtained document that is to be presented at the device as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the layout engine of Jamtgaard, which includes the content cutter, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device

15. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).

Regarding claim 27, Hill teaches:

wherein the output is presented in a visually-perceptible manner on a display of the device.

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses selecting a style sheet based upon the capabilities of the display device. The style sheet defines values for the properties of the HTML elements used in the document.)

Regarding claim 28, Hill teaches:

wherein the output is presented in an audibly-perceptible manner using a speaker associated with the device.

(See Hill Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses to the monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices, such as speaker.)

Regarding claim 29, Hill teaches:

wherein the processing device is selected from the group consisting of a desktop or portable personal computer, a personal digital assistant, a wireless telephone, and an Internet-enabled television.

(See Hill Column 9, Lines 15-20, discloses to the monitor, personal computers typically include other peripheral output devices.)

Regarding claim 31, Hill teaches:

wherein said content profile includes at least one operation and parameter for conditioning data on the device.

(See Hill at Column 9, Lines 25-35, teaching the layout generator 212 interrogates the display device 200 and selects a style sheet 214a, 214b . . . 214n based upon the capabilities of the display device 200. The capabilities of the display device may include resolution, size and color palette. The capabilities may also include user-defined browser parameters, such as the size of browser window and the browser font size. By including any user-defined browser parameters, the document may be adapted to both the display device and the browser.)

Regarding claim 32,

is directed to a device said at least invoked by an executable program instruction to perform the method of claim 19 which cites above, and is similarly rejected under the same rationale (See Hill Column 4, Lines 40-65).

Regarding claim 33,

the rejection of claims 19 and 21 are fully incorporated.

Regarding claims 36 and 37,

Hill does not expressly teach, but Jamtgaard teaches:

wherein the method includes invoking said operation to generate a conditioned document having only a portion of said content, wherein said conditioned document has only a portion of original text of said content.

(As taught by Jamtgaard at col. 13, lines 19-45, i.e. FIG. 10 is a diagram of the layout engine 42, formats a content source for a specific device's screen and inherent capabilities. The layout engine 42 may include the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them. Groups may be nested to form a complex relational hierarchy. These groups can be placed on cards so that customized presentation pages can be transmitted to a device 15.

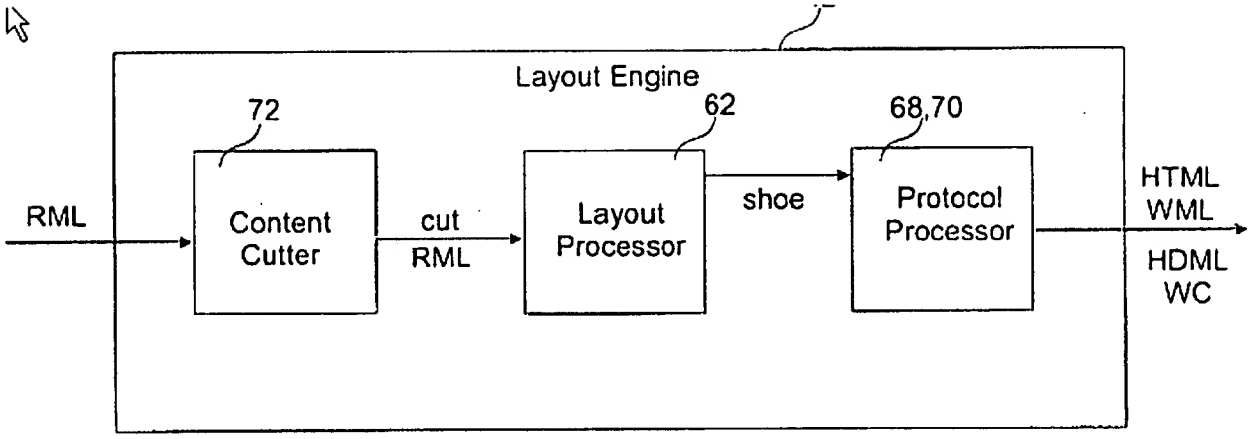


FIG 10

Also, see Jamtgaard Fig. 18A-B and Column 17, Line 65 → Column 18, Line 25, teaching the atomic state of the portion of the text item 291b is compatible with that the title portion item 291a so the atomic item 291b is added to the current pane, depending on the target device screen size capability as shows in Fig. 18A-B.

Using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the Examiner equates the claimed only a summarized text portion as the content cutter 72, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to *dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15*. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc as shows in Fig. 10, 15, and 18 of Jamtgaard.

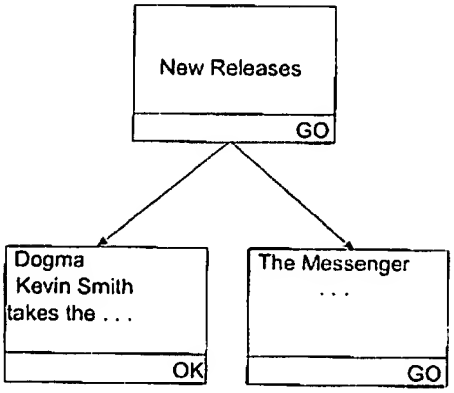


FIG 18B

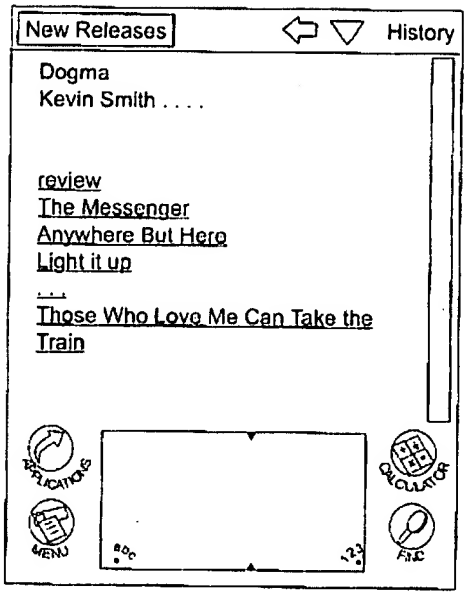


FIG 18A

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified teaching of Hill, to include a means of invoking said at least one operation to generate a conditioned document having only a summarized text portion of original text of said content as taught by Jamtgaard. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine a method for dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device of Hill with the layout engine of Jamtgaard, which includes the content cutter, cuts all the content of format and content classes not appropriate for the specific device from the received HTML page to dynamically devises an optimal layout and navigation structure for the particular device 15. For example, an atomic may be a paragraph of text, a

heading, a link to a news story, a picture, etc. Atomics may be grouped together to reveal relationships between them to achieve the predictable result, such as dynamically formatting a document based upon the capabilities and constraints of a particular output device (See Hill at Column 2, Lines 5-10).)

Regarding claim 38, Hill teaches:

> **wherein the received document is obtained remotely from a server and the invoking is implemented in a content conditioner element of the processing device.**

(See Hill Fig. 2 and Column 9, Lines 10-20, teaching the client renders a document 210 obtained from a remote storage device on an output device 200 coupled to the client 204 using a presentation component, such as a browser 206, and server 208.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Applicant has cancelled claims 1-18, which were affirmed by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences mailed March 22, 2007. Applicant has added new set claims 19-38, which are pending. Thus, the Examiner introduces a new line of rejection of a new reference, Hill in view of Jamtgaard (see above rejections for details). This office action is a Non-Final Rejection in order to give the applicant sufficient opportunity to response to the new line of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Quoc A. Tran
08/04/2007

/Doug Hutton/
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2176